

renewal of the war was merely a question of weeks, and in February 1702, a month before William's death, nine new regiments of infantry and six of marines were ordered to be raised. Of these fifteen regiments eleven are still represented in the British army, the Twenty-eighth to the Thirty-seventh Foot and the Thirty-ninth Foot. Three of these, the Thirtieth, the Thirty-first, and the Thirty-second, were originally marines.¹

Macaulay is less satisfactory when he deals with the equipment of the army. He states briefly that infantry regiments continued to be composed of both musketeers and pikemen, that the pike was giving way to the musket, but that there was still at the end of Charles II's reign 'a large intermixture of pikemen'.² By that time, he says, the musketeer was generally provided with a new weapon, viz. a dagger to be inserted in the muzzle of his piece, known from William III's time by the name of bayonet.

In a later passage he mentions Mackay's introduction of the ring-bayonet, which could be fixed upon the barrel, in place of the plug bayonet.³ He does not however mention the nature of the musket in use or the improvement which took place in the armament of the infantry during William's reign.⁴ The researches of Colonel Clifford Walton have made these points clear. We now know that

while at the
commencement of Charles IPs reign a third of
a regiment
consisted of pikemen, the proportion
was reduced to
about a fourth by 1692, and to about a fifth in
1698, while
the pike was definitely abandoned by the
infantry about

¹ Fortescue, History of the British Army, i. 400 ; Dalton,
op. cit. iv. pp.
xxi, 10.

-I, 286 (iii).

³IV, 1640-2 (xiii).

⁴ See Hugh Mackay, Memoirs of the War Carried On in
Scotland and Ire-
land, 1689-1691 (Bannatyne Club, 1833), p. 52.